

WIRES KEPT BUSY

Taft in Touch With Business While Traveling.

ALL SPEECHES PRESERVED

W. W. Mischler, Secretary on This Trip, Attends to Much of Detailed Work for Nation's Chief Executive.

As the temporary home of the President of the United States, Portland for two days is the seat of government and the Portland Hotel is the White House. During his journey President Taft always keeps in touch with affairs in Washington City. At every important city where a stop of a day or more is made a pouch or two of mail is received by the President which has been forwarded from Washington City.

W. W. Mischler, the President's assistant secretary, has established his office in room 209 of the Portland Hotel. Western Union wires have been strung to this room and a telegraph office is maintained.

Mischler "Silent Partner."
Mr. Mischler might properly be called the "silent partner" of President Taft, for it is he, as the secretary of the President for the trip, who must bear a large and important part of the strenuous work that is heaped upon the head of the Nation.

It is Mischler who must dispose of the hundreds of men and women who constantly endeavor, through one subterfuge or another, to gain the President's presence and satisfy an ambition to talk with the latter. It is Mischler who must open the bags of mail that await the President at each city, and sort out the more important for the President's inspection, and answer letters that require replies. It is Mischler, too, with the aid of another stenographer, who must take down word for word the speeches made by the President, and carefully prepare them for the newspapers.

Does Not Like Limelight.
And this man who must lift much of the load from off the President's shoulders is generally unknown to the hundreds of thousands of people who daily read the events of the trip. What is more, he is quite satisfied to remain in obscurity, and objected to being interviewed yesterday regarding his duties.

Assisting Mischler in this work of answering letters and taking down speeches is Charles Wagner, a stenographer, who operates the typewriter while Mischler reads his stenographic notes to him.

Whenever the train stops for a few minutes at a station, and the President steps upon the platform to give a short speech, Mischler, or his assistant, is there with pen and paper and take down every word spoken.

On the President's private car, the Mayflower, a modern office has been fitted up for the secretary, and here much of the heavy work is done while the train whirs along through a variety of regions. Since the President started on his Western trip, his secretary has taken down and put into typewritten form, 50 speeches.

Must Stand Off Callers.
When in Washington, Mischler is one of two assistant secretaries, and the responsibilities of his work are not so great as when traveling. The President's secretary, Frederick W. Carpenter, and the other assistant secretary, Rudolph Foster, remained at the White House to attend to the President's affairs there while he is away.

While putting up at hotels in cities, the larger part of Mischler's work is to dispose of would-be callers on the President. The more common of the excuses used by these to get to see the President are letters of one kind or another. Letters of a "historic nature" seem to be considered as a sure passport to the President's presence. Then there are letters that have some relation to the President's trip. These are considered good excuses to get to talk to him personally.

When President Taft became Secretary of War, Mischler had been the private secretary for Secretary Root. Secretary Taft concluded to keep him in the same place.

When Mr. Taft was making his campaign speeches in a tour of a part of the country, Mischler was with him and directed the stenographic reporting of the speeches. During the campaign, Mischler took reports of all speeches delivered by the President.

SOCKS, NOT BOMB, IN BUNDLE
Detective Snow Seizes Stranger and Result Is Humorous.

The vigilance of the police in protecting the President from assassins was demonstrated in the parade yesterday morning when Detective Snow trailed a man with a bundle for several blocks believing him to be an anarchist. As a sequel Snow ascertained a pair of soiled socks, not a bomb, was concealed in his quarry's parcel. This discovery created great amusement for a crowd at Oak and Sixth streets.

Like every member of the detective squad, Snow was on the alert in the progress of the procession. On Pine street he spied a rough-looking man carrying a small bundle wrapped in a bandana. The combination was plain for a deduction by the detective. The suspect displayed considerable eagerness to view the President. In his effort to do so he walked hastily along the inside of the sidewalk abreast the procession. Snow dogged his steps and when the suspect mixed with the crowd the detective plunged through the throng after him. An instant later Snow was upon him and seized him by the collar.

"What have you here?" inquired the sixth as he grabbed the bundle from the suspect's hand.

Four bluecoats rushed to the scene. While the victim was held Snow carefully opened the bundle before the crowd. When the red band was flung to the pavement the detective held two well-worn cotton socks in his hand. Laughter reigned among the onlookers much to Snow's embarrassment. As the manager of the parade, Detective Snow said in the way of an apology:

"President McKinley was shot by a fellow who carried a handkerchief over a gun. I thought maybe you might be crazy too."

the committee which arranged for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished visitor yesterday.

During his former visit, Mr. Taft delivered a public address at the Armory when he made a vigorous reply to the criticism by Bryan of the policies of the Roosevelt Administration. In his address during the luncheon at the Portland yesterday President Taft remarked that ever since his first visit he had had a yearning to return to Portland, but it was not until yesterday that it was possible for him to gratify that longing.

BLIND SINGER CAN'T SEE TAFT
She Would Not Trample People If Only She Had Light.

During the Taft street pageant yesterday morning, seated against a telephone pole and ignored by the crowd of eager spectators near Sixth and Stark streets, was Mary Douglas, a blind street singer. The first strains of the bands which announced the coming of the President fell upon her ears. Gradually she ceased her plaintive melodies and laid aside her banjo. Sergeant Keller of the Police Department happened near. His sense of duty caused him to remove her to a place of safety.

Owing to her affliction she was unable to comprehend the officer's purpose. "I believe it will be safer for you here," said the sergeant, as he adjusted her camp stool and carefully assisted her to a place beside the pole. "People are so anxious to see the President they may trample on you," he said by way of explanation.

People want to see the President," she murmured soulfully. "They would trample on me to see him—oh, I would give everything to see him—I would not trample on any one, either."

The sound of the music drew nearer. "The trumpet! He's coming! Oh, this darkness!" she exclaimed. While the crowds cheered for the President when he passed near, the blind mendicant crooned, "Let a Little Sunshine In," to the accompaniment of her banjo.

SHE GREETED FROM AFAR
MRS. WOODCOCK, UNABLE TO MEET TAFT IN VISIT.

Campaigner, Bedecked With Flags, Undaunted Cheers From Curb.

Secret Service Her Nemesis.

Few of the community, if any, extolled the President yesterday more than did Mrs. M. L. Woodcock, Portland's premier campaigner. Yet, in spite of the fact that she proclaims a warm personal friendship exists between herself and the Nation's head, she was, up to a late hour last night, unsuccessful in greeting President Taft other than by a series of ear-racking huzzas from the curb.

Early yesterday morning she traversed the streets, bedecked in appropriate colors for the occasion and crowned with flag-draped headgear, set forth to meet Taft with flying banners. Although she made several attempts at the Union Depot to greet the President immediately after his arrival, she was repulsed by the Secret Service men in attendance.

Undaunted by her failure to welcome him personally in behalf of the voters of Portland, Mrs. Woodcock hoisted her pictorial banners of Roosevelt and Taft high over her head and veered her course for Hotel Portland. The President had arrived a few moments in advance. Loudly proclaiming her loyalty to the party and the President in particular, she stormed the corridors of the hotel. Again she was repulsed. Determined in her efforts, she edged her way through the throngs and headed for Multnomah Field. Thousands had gained entrance before her arrival, but without ceremony she bolted through the crowd in her hopes to reach the President's reviewing stand. Her expedition was futile, however, as she had no more reached the center of the throng when she became involved in argument with a spectator and brandishing her umbrella, she forgot her mission.

A near-panic among the spectators followed which resulted in her being evicted from the crowd and forced outside the lines by the police.

She consumed the balance of the day in a futile effort to gain an audience with the President.

STEAL TO AID CONSPIRACY
Bank in Tyrol Robbed to Promote Iridentist Plot.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—(Special).—A mysterious story of a big bank robbery in connection with the Iridentist conspiracy in South Tyrol comes from Trent.

Defalcations amounting to half a million crowns were recently discovered in the Banking Corporation of Trent. In tracing the thieves the police unexpectedly got on the track of a widespread conspiracy of Iridentist leaders in South Tyrol, working in connection with representatives of the Italian Ministry of War.

It appears that the money was stolen for the purpose of stirring up anti-German feeling in Tyrol and aiding the institution of a complete spy bureau. Eighteen persons have been arrested and handed over to the military court. Among the prisoners are the principal conspirators in Tyrol, and the principal leaders in Southern Tyrol.

The military authorities refuse to give any information regarding the case, but it is declared that the prisoners have confessed.

PARIS REGULATES TRAFFIC
Protects Principal Boulevard From Heavy Vehicles.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—(Special).—Public opinion has for many years past inveighed against the apparent want of method with which street traffic is regulated and urban and sanitary works are conducted in Paris.

The new Paris Minister, M. Briand, speedily convinced himself that these complaints were in large part well founded, and on Tuesday last he invited the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Seve, and the Prefect of the Police, M. Leprieux, to consider ways and means of dealing in a more rational manner with the regulation of street traffic and the conduct of public works.

The authorities have now decided that during certain hours of the day heavy-wheeled traffic will not be allowed to circulate in the Champs Elysees, the Rue de la Paix, the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue Royale, and the principal boulevards.

Oxford Raising Endowment.
LONDON, Oct. 2.—(Special).—More than \$695,000 has now been promised or paid to the committee which, under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the chancellor of the University of Oxford is charged with the collection of donations for further endowment.

Some American holders of honorary degrees from Oxford University have collectively given \$1025.

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Planning Presidential Tour Is Huge Task

Choice of Itinerary Involves Eight Months' Worry Over Detail and Programmes—Errand-Runners Steps Would Encircle the World—McKinley's Transcontinental Journey the First—Taft's Expenses Borne by Nation, Railroads Bearing Brunt Heretofore.

WHILE President Taft is abroad on his journey of 13,000 miles, probably as many men will be busied in one way or other with the details of his transcontinental trip. Operations covering more than eight months of large plans and worrisome details according to a culmination in an itinerary crowded with daily events every one of which is of keen interest to a populous section, many of them to all the people. From Boston to Washington, by the longest route ever traveled by a President, there was a series of programmes of an exceedingly varied character, in which all possible contingencies were carefully anticipated.

It may look easy to those who see the progress of the Presidential party. As a matter of fact, a small army could be transported to San Francisco and back again with less difficulty. Letters and telegrams have been sent by the tens of thousands. Hundreds of men have been traveling on errands in connection with the Presidential journey. If their movements had all been in a single line it would have gone several times around the world. Of such magnitude were the preparations for the Pacific Coast trip, which precedent now seems to require of every President at some time during his administration.

McKinley Took First Trip.
McKinley took the first of these transcontinental journeys, as they are understood in recent years, although it is not to be forgotten that Harrison made a swing around a Nation-wide circle. The McKinley journey was of gorgeous proportions as planned and executed. He traveled in a special train of nine cars, leaving Washington at 10:30 A. M. on Monday, April 29, 1901. He proceeded through the South into Texas and the Southwest, participated in a magnificent flower festival at Redlands, Cal., in early May, and was in the midst of a splendid five-day programme in San Francisco when Mrs. McKinley fell ill. The schedule, which was to have extended into the Northwest and would have occupied the distinguished traveler till June 15, was abandoned there. The reason was that he was stricken with illness and he died on June 25, 1901.

Roosevelt's Long Tour.
Roosevelt followed his predecessor's example of "touring to the Pacific coast." He, too, traveled by a special train, covering 13,955 miles between 9:05 A. M. April 1, 1903, and 7:05 A. M. July 5, 1903, when he returned to the Capital. He followed on that tour much the same course that President Taft is to take, only President Taft will travel farther. He will go from Chicago to St. Paul, where Roosevelt steered straight across the country and from Texas will come up to St. Louis for a long trip down the Mississippi. Roosevelt did not go into the South. The exact mileage of the Taft tour cannot be figured because of the tortuous voyage on the Mississippi. McKinley's tour to the Pacific coast cost the railroad \$50,000, but he traveled entirely at his expense. Roosevelt's tour to the Pacific coast cost considerably less, although it, too, was at the expense of the railroad. That was before the anti-pass law went into effect. Taft is the first President to make a similar tour traveling on regular trains, but his expense will be paid by the Government out of the \$25,000 Congress recently voted for his traveling expenses.

Invitations Poured In.
Invitations from cities and towns began to pour in upon him from the moment it became known that he contemplated a tour to the Pacific this Autumn. Some of these invitations came to him while, as President-elect, he was sojourning last Winter at Augusta, Ga. About 1000 invitations were extended to him to visit as many communities during the tour. Most of them were from chambers of commerce and other like commercial bodies. It was entirely impracticable that he should accept more than a very few of these invita-

tions, but every invitation was properly acknowledged and filed away for reference when the time was at hand to make up the route and the schedule. When the President had come to Washington in March Senators and Representatives were presenting him with invitations daily.

By early in July the President abandoned the trip to Alaska and had in mind, in a general way, where he would go. Time-tables were consulted and a trip blocked out in the rough. It was submitted to him for his approval. That was the foundation upon which Secretary Carpenter, Assistant Secretary Foster and several others of the White House staff worked for a portion of every day until the itinerary was adopted. The arrangement of the schedule is always made through the railroad over which the President starts his journey. The Pennsylvania attended to that feature of the preparations for the McKinley and Roosevelt tours. When President Taft started from Boston, the initial road was the New York Central. Its officials looked after all the matters of purely transportation character clear across the continent and around to Washington.

The requests to towns and cities to forward programmes in cases where the President accepted proffered invitations were sent out five weeks ago. There are about 25 "programmes" in connection with the Presidential tour. They cover the stops wherever he leaves the train for any length of time. When the building of the itinerary had reached that stage one might suppose the major part of the work was done. As a matter of fact, although there had been voluminous correspondence and much visiting from delegations and many appeals from Congressmen, the work was only well begun.

Every city and town has its factions. Once it is settled that the President will visit a given locality, political clubs and other local organizations and elites vie for the honor of sharing in his entertainment or of having complete control of the city. For example, Chicago has two rival political clubs. Much diplomacy was exercised to arrange a programme in the Windy City that would do neither the one nor the other, but make it probable that the President could visit the city without any undesirable aftermath. It was finally arranged that he be entertained by both clubs and attend a banquet under their joint auspices. There are Mormons and Gentiles in Salt Lake City. The President spoke at the Tabernacle, where the Gentiles could not take their wives and daughters. A compromise arrangement had to be made there.

Messages by Scores.
So it has been through a long category. Scores of telegraphic messages went out daily from the executive offices at Beverly. Occasionally these were exasperating delay in obtaining replies. Once an agreement had been reached protests often came in. These had to be investigated. All the larger matters, of course, must be brought to the President's attention. In the main, however, such questions are handled by Secretary Carpenter, whose Beverly offices had to be kept open till 10 o'clock at night—after nearly everybody else had gone to bed—to attend to perfecting the 25 programmes.

The printing in connection with a tour to the Pacific Coast is a big item. It comprises two or three book-lets of considerable proportions. Possibly the most important of these is the itinerary itself, in paper covers. There is an established form for the front cover having at the top, in gilt, the National coat of arms and beneath it in gilt the words "Tour of the President to the Pacific Coast," with the date of the departure and return. The days of the week and the month are printed in red letters. The time of arriving and leaving are given for each point, together with its altitude, population under the census of 1900 and the miles between stations.

There is much other information in printed form for the use not only of the President and members of his party, but of the thousand and one committee-men and local celebrities. One page is devoted to the names of members of the party, who generally include a Cabinet officer or two, half a dozen newspaper correspondents, stenographers, often a photographer and sometimes an expert

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